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A NEW STEATOCOCCUS FROM MEXICO (HEMIPTERA, COCCOIDEA).

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The following description of a new Mexican *Steatococcus* has been prepared for immediate publication at the request of its collector, Dr. Sally Hughes-Schrader, who wishes the name for use in connection with her publication of extended cytological studies on the species.

Steatococcus tuberculatus, new species.

Adult female.—Shape characteristic for genus, strongly ovoid, broadest and high convex through middle of abdomen, anterior end much narrowed. Length of fully distended adult up to 7 mm. long by 6 mm. wide across abdomen and about 4.5 mm. high. Color in life, according to notes supplied by the collector, blue purple dusted with wax, and showing dorsally four tufts of whitish or yellowish wax and eight pairs of marginal tufts of white wax; dried specimens reddish brown, with the dorsal wax tufts mostly inconspicuous or not evident and the marginal tufts sometimes similarly inconspicuous but with a recognizable maximum total of ten pairs of wax-covered spots, individuals evidently, under some conditions, more or less heavily dusted with wax powder; dorsal surface likewise exhibiting four rows of short but very evident digitate tubercles, each bearing several stout setae, the two inner, submedian rows each including three or four such tubercles, apparently on the three thoracic segments and the head, the two outer, intermediate, rows usually each including six such tubercles; in addition with two similar more or less conspicuous marginal tubercles

on each side, apparently associated with the thoracic spiracular region of the body margin; and with morphologically similar but inconspicuous tubercles around the entire body margin, apparently one to a segment on each side; these tubercles less conspicuous in old, fully distended and sclerotized adults, but apparently characteristic for the species, as nothing comparable has been observed in any other species.

Antennae characteristic for genus, 10–11 segmented, measurements of one: I, 148; II, 117; III, 140; IV, 148; V, 97.5; VI, 98; VII, 108; VIII, 113; IX, 105; X, 183 (all unspecified measurements in microns). Legs characteristic for genus, measurements for a posterior leg: Coxa, 354; claw, 108; digitule, 46. Beak short and stout, 1-segmented as usual, 400 long. Spiracles characteristic for genus, thoracic opening into an obvious groove running towards margin and gradually fading, a loose cluster of disk pores at margin opposite each thoracic spiracle and a similar but smaller cluster around each abdominal spiracle, as well as on each margin of each remaining abdominal segment. Dorsal disk pores circular to slightly elliptical, usually with 10 loculi and faintly bilocular center; ventral disk pores a little less strongly sclerotized and more variable in size and number of loculi, these running from 5 to 10; disk pores within marsupium largest of all, most lightly sclerotized and with 10 to 11 loculi; disk pores around anal opening likewise larger than those on adjacent dorsal derm, and less strongly sclerotized; dorsal pores distributed well over the surface, but not uniformly, appearing more abundant on anterior portion of body and lacking in a small circular area around each of the tubercles; an occasional concentration of these pores into loose clusters dorsally. Body setae varying conspicuously in size, all those dorsally, except the group around anal opening, stout spinelike, observed size variation on disk of dorsum 43 to 261; some on tubercles even longer, up to an observed 385; ventral setae likewise varying much in size, but much more slender, observed size range 39–433; setae within marsupium still more slender, but showing comparable size variation as do those in the marsupial ring. A relatively few scattered small and inconspicuous hairs both dorsally and ventrally; anal area not unusual, the setae in cluster around opening more slender than average dorsal setae. Ventral cicatrices three, large, the middle nearly quadrate, the laterals somewhat kidney shaped. Marsupial opening elongate elliptical, distance from anterior margin to nearest point in sclerotized posterior coxal attachment plate a little greater than the long diameter of the opening.

Described from three mounted adult females and a few unmounted collected on *Acacia pennatula*, Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Mexico, November, 1933, by Dr. Sally Hughes-Schrader (No. 41–1) (holotype and paratypes), and on *Caesalpinia coriaria*, San Geronimo, Oaxaca, Mexico, by the same collector (paratypes). First-stage larvae of the species have been studied. The types are in the United States National Collection of Coccidae.

This insect differs from all other known members of the genus in the possession of the dorsal and marginal digitate tubercles described in detail above.